Dr ' A Subscriber ' who writes for the Official Vote for Governor at the late Election in Massachusetts, is inform d that it is never declared until after the meeting of the Legislature in January. He may be sure of finding all Official Canvasses in the Tribune very soon after (if not before) their appearance any where clac.

To Fer articles on the Message, Poland, Whitestown Bank, (from Correspondents.) The Orphans' Fair at Niblo's, Education Convention, &c., Notices of New Publications, and records of Courts on Tuesday, see

ole Jeffrey and the Little Old Maid,' see Last Page. To For City Intelligence see next Page.

The Home Lengue.

We proceed now to show that the Democrati party, in the days when its name was not so pointedly contradicted by its acts, was foremost in the advocacy of Pretection. It is a matter of notoriety that the Tariffs of 1816 and 1824 were imposed by a large majority of the Democratic votes in Congress in opposition to a large majority of the Federal votes. But let us come nearer homos:

The Tammany Party were originally the friends of the cause we advocate. Even in this city, the focus of foreign influence, the Society of Tammany in the days of her strength deliberately and openly avowed the principles of Protection even to prohibition. In October, 1319, the Tammany Society sent forth to the Public an Address drafted by a Committee of Seven, which was twice distinctly read at two several weekly meetings, and delibrately considered and discussed at four several weekly meetings previously duly notified. It was members of its several branches. The Country manufactures after the Peace. We quote from

" As to the inundation of the country by foreign most radical interest to the American people. A once, and pay her interest promptly. remedy for this evil would be precious as rubies to him who values the institutions of his country and gleries in its indigenous greatness." The remedy for all this is one most grateful to

the American ear and nearest to the American heart. It is the encouragement of our own manu- loaned her bonds to a large amount to create and factures.

"The remedy against our being surcharged with foreign goods and the means of introducing manutactures, is to forbid entirely the importation of articles which can be, en any tolerable terms, manufactured by ourselves."

In case of a deficiency in the Revenue, the Address says:

"Let the Public Lands supply the deficiency." factories is unhealthy, and recurring to the inde- frauds of their agent, the N. Am. Trust! O. pendence it would secure, the Address goes on as course, if this ground be tenable, no paper security

Another benefit, not among the least, would be the exclusion of all foreign agents, whether Scotch, English, French or German. This species of cormorant character holds in his hands the cap ital of some man abroad who never intended to step his foot on our shores, and with this capital extracts from the country its traffic on a perfect commercial equality with the American citizen." Again:-

"As the United States are inhabited by more foreign agents than any nation on earth in propor tion to their population, it will appear, upon calcu-lation, that this is a very improvident mode of parting with the national treasure. Banish the foreign goods as far as our manufactures under the magnanimous care of Congress can banish them. and the visits of those vultures would soon cease In their place would stand the poorest manufactu-rer, receiving a fair profit for the fabrics of his own hand."

Commerce, it is centended, would not essentially suffer.

"The commercial capital would shift to other objects of direct or circuitous commerce not affected by manufactures, and much increased by our becoming carriers; and a portion of our merchants, who have been tossed on the precarious ocean of foreign commerce, might be glad of an opportunity. sanctioned by the patronage of the government, or vesting their capital in manufacturing institu-

The rapid increase of our agricultural population, and the ample vent they would afford for our manufactures, is also referred to. The perfect independence we might secure in war and peaceour country, in the language of the address, " seems to be in itself almost an epitome of the world." We conclude with one more quotation :-

"The wast of reciprocity, or rather the wise in ternal policy of other nations as to the rights of foreign agents, the consumption of foreign productien, and the discouragement of foreign manufac ture, are to us loud warnings to draw to ourselves and cherish the indigenous strength with which providence has blessed us."

These are some of the official doctrices, publish ed and circulated as correct by the Tammany So ciety. It will no doubt be asked, why is it that this venerable Society has been represented by men of directly opposite principles ? We answer through the influence of British agents. William Coleman, former editor of the Post, was noteri ously all his life the advocate of British interests. Through his influence over the importing merchants, mestly Whigs, C. C. Cambreleng, the late Member of Congress, who had, by the aid of the British interest, obtained a nomination, was elected. The importing interest went in a body for him, without which he could not have been elect ed with principles so directly opposed to the party which he was to represent. He has signally repaid the importing interest of our city. The whole occupation of importers is now nearly extinct, and by means of the policy which he advocated. He was a native of another State, a southerner in feel-

To our knowledge, those principles have never been disavowed by the Tammany Society: they are now its recorded creed. With what face does the young tyro in Democracy who wields the per of the Post denounce principles which the veterans of the Society have made sacred? It cannot be said that there is an excuse for the abandonment of these principles by these unfaithful servants of Tammany, for since the Address the cords of foreign restriction against us have been drawn closer and closer. The practical effects of the Corn Laws-the Colonial Regulations-the monopoly of the direct trade by Great Britain, as evidenced by the disappearance of nearly every American importing merchant-all show that their promises of reciprocity have been wholly delusive It now only remains to speak of the Conserva- | day and evening.

distinction he has ever attained, we leave his acts

tives, whe, as far as we have observed, have been generally on the side of American interests. With the influence of a large majority of the three great Parties of our State-with the combined interest money of comparatively a handful of foreign land, Connecticut and New-York. agents, seconded by the Nullifiers, are destined free trade homilies until every Bank in our country Judiciary. is bankrupt, and our Currency uttern,
Nothing but a united, extended "League" will
stic save us.

day week, and the Message of Gov. Bigger was House, that it might appear to the petitioners of our Navy and many suggestions and recomdelivered on the following day. He states that why their petition was not received. The Speak-mendations as to its increase. Of course we can Companies \$394,000; property taken from the Cohens \$341,000: in all \$3,331,000, which is addressed not only to its own members, but to the pretty nearly a dead loss. The annual interest which must be paid by the State amounts to was then suffering sorely under the effects of the \$615,000. This heavy liability, the Governor Last War, and the consequent influx of fareign says, the State is unable to meet at present. Her \$459.884; and her ordinary expenditures for next year at only \$92,750. We are confident she will goods, that is a subject of wide magnitude and work out yet; but she ought to lay on the taxes at

ARKANGAS is probably about to follow the lead of her Loco-Foco sister Mississippi, and repudiate a portion of her Debt! It seems that the State sustain her Real Estate Bank, like true ' Divorce Another extract will show the remedy, and here of Bank and State' Loce-Foces as most of her People and Legislators mostly are. Of these Bonds \$500,000 were regularly and fully endorsed over to the North American Banking and Trust Company of this City, to raise funds upon. The N. Am. Trust Co. pledged them to Messrs. Hulford & Co. London Brokers. Thus they stand the N. Am. Trust has gone out; the Real Estate Bank and the State of Arkansas refuse to pay After combating the idea that employment in either principal or interest, alledging in bar the can ever be considered safe or negotiable. His Excellency Gov. A. Yell, in communicating the ers of her bonds, is as abusive and insulting as a Scoundrel who believes he has the advantage of his victim would be likely to show himself.

> Bostos on Monday elected Whig Charter Officers. The aggregate vote for Mayor was as follows:

> For Jonathan Chapman, (regular Whig.)...4,691 For Charles G. Greene, Loca...3,537.

> Whig vote over Loco, 1,959. Chapman over all, 355. So Hon. JONATHAN CHAAMAN is reelected Mayor.

The Whig Ticket for Aldermen is likewise chosen entire; the Whig Ward Tickets in seven | Committee of Ways and Means. To this, (proand the Loco in three Wards; in two there is no viding for their own pay,) no member objected.

TT "ALABAMA ERECT!" exclaims the Albany to-morrow at 4 o'clock. Argus, over an announcement that Alabama will refuse to receive her share of the Public Land Distribution .- Does the Argus desire that New announced. The Committee on Foreign Rela-Yerk shall be erect in like manner! An answer | tions is composed of Mussrs. Rives, Benton, Tull-

TURE ON MUSIC.-The Lecture before New Yark Lyceum last evening, was delivered by Lowert Mason, Esq., upon the subject of Music. of which he is so eminent a Professor. He con- last session. sidered the science under its three divisions of Numerous petitions were presented, and billnestly urged that Music should be made a branch | the State of Maine for the services of her militia of education in early childhood, and pointed out in defending the North-Eastern Boundary is 1339; the many and serious obstacles which hinder its by Mr. Prestiss-to establish a Board of Comour space permit. It was listened to by a large | nal packages exported from Sante Fe and Mexico and attentive audience.

RP An article in our paper of last Friday, on the services of their militia. the case of the United States vs. Reeside, assumed such is not the fact; the suit having been com- ments and other matters. His object was to cut monced by Mr. Kendall. The correction strength off all unnecessary printing. ens our inference of extravagance and mismanagemest of the Loco-Foco administration of the Post

Its The citizens of Franklin County lately held a meeting at Malone, and adopted a memorial praying the State to construct the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad. We regret that the prespects of this work are not as good as we could wish. While the Counties through which ing, and the sympathy uniformly manifested te- the Road is to run give a decided majority for a wards the city to which he was indebted for all the | Senator pledged to oppose it, its chance must be

> pal Trinity Church at Philadelphia took place on Monday. The number of pews sold, as well as the amount of the premiums offered, was unexpectedly large. The highest premium obtained 94 P. M. after the passengers and crew had repremiums was over \$2,000, and the total amount ger named Hewell, owner of part of the Negrees: of rates over \$13,000.

Brooklyn, held a Fair yesterday in the basement of their new building in Sidney Place. The articles exhibited were chiefly the manufacture of the Directresses and their lady friends, and were just such as ladies only could make. They were tastefully arranged, and the sparkling eyes of the salesmen made sad havoc among the purses of the young gentlemen. The Fair will be continued through this

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Washington Correspondence of The Tr bane. TUESDAT, Dec. 14.

In the House of Representatives, to day, peof all East and West down to the Cotton States titions being in order, were presented in considerdirectly favoring a wholesome protective law, it able numbers from the States of Maine, Newremains to be seen whether the exertions and Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Is-

Mr. Adams presented a number on the subjecto keep us tributary and in a werse condition than of Slavery, for the repeal of the laws by which the when we were Colonies. Are we to continue inhabitants of the free States are compelled to deour open ports when the staple commodity—the fend the institution of Slavery in cases of insurrec-Grain-of three-fourths of the Union is excluded ! | tios, &c. and for the alteration of laws on this sub-To For the conclusion of the Story of Deaf Un- Are we to continue to be amused with imported ject, which were referred to the Committee on the were set free.

He presented one for the abolition of slavery in Mr. A. said by the rule, nine-tenths of the petitions note some of its prominent points. called to order by the Speaker.

He next presented a petition praying that Abol- | the report the following interesting extract: ition petitions should be received equally with others; the reference of which petition he moved

Abolition petitions, by the rule excluded; and Mr. MERIWETHER of Georgia moved to lay the petition on the table. The Yeas and Nays were taken on this, and the motion failed by Yeas 87, Nays 92.

Select Committee, with instructions to rescind the 21st rule, Mr. RHETT moved a call of the House: the motion being carried, and the roll called, 193 made by Mr. Calhoun to dispense with further were taken, and were, year 90, nays 90 -- the SPEAKER decided the tie by an affirmative vote.

Mr. MERIWEIHER here raised a point of order that the question on reference could not be taken, but that the petition as giving rise to debate, under the rules, be laid over one day. This point was sustained, and the petition laid over till to-morrow, when no doubt both parties will be prepared with spirit to debate this exciting question. Mr. ADANS. were from women, from Ohio, New York, Boston, and elsewhere; some of which were entirely rejected, opposition being made to all-and some Committee proposed by him.

gress were adopted some days since, until displaced by others, and not, as stated, for lifteen days only. The resolution making the report of probably would, be disastrous in the extreme. the Committee on Rules the special order for which the subject of their permanent adoption is postponed for a time, during which Mr. A. will be obliged to submit to this " infamous" rule.

Mr. FILLNORE, on leave, introduced a bill making appropriations for the present session of Congress, which was twice read and referred to the ganization, would avail us but little.

On motion of Dixon H. Lewis, the use of the Hall was granted to the Agricultural Convention

The House then adjourned.

In the SENATE, the Standing Committees were Berrien and Woodbury. But few alterations have been made in the remaining Committees from the

concert, sacred and devotional music-developing | public and private introduced. The following are the prominent characteristics of each. He ear- among the bills: by Mr. Williams-e bill to pay cultivation among us. The ordinary style of our missioners to examine claims against the United fect, and the lecturer introduced many anecdotes pensions to certain Cherokee Indians, according establishing or illustrating his positions. We should to the treaty of 1835; by Mr. Fulton-a bill to have gladly presented a sketch of his remarks did allow a drawback on foreign merchandize in origito the United States; by Mr. BERRIES-to pay the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama for

that the suit was commenced by Mr. Granger, as he yesterday gave notice, for the appointment of a detach from other service more than one-fourth of Postmaster General. We have since learned that | Committee, on the printing of Executive docu-

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

The Postmaster General's Report was crowded out of yesterday's Intelligencer by the Report of the Secretary of the Navy. We shall undoubtedly receive it to-night.

MUTINY AND MURDER.-The New Orleans papers of the 4th contain the following account of a revolt of Slaves at Sea: it is said that the particalars are confirmed by the commander of the vessel. The brig Creole, Capt. Enson, from Rich-The sale of pews in the Methodist Episco- mond to New Orleans, with tobacco, 135 Slaves and several passengers, was seized on the 7th ult by the Slaves, who killed and wounded several of the whites in the contest. It appears that at about on any one pew was \$165. The total amount of tired, the Slaves mutinied and murdered a passen They wounded the captain and one of the

hands dangerously, the chief mat eand another of The ladies attached to Emanuel Church, the hands severely. But little defence could be made, as the victims were totally unprepared for an attack, and had but one musket on board, while the slaves were armed with pistols, knives and bludgeens made by cutting up handspikes. There is reason to believe that the whole plet was arranged before they left Richmond. Having obtained possession of the vessel, they broke open the trunks and ransacked the whole cargo. They

spared the lives of the mate, passengers and a part of the crew, on condition they should be taken | Rio de Janeiro have been received at Baltimore immediately to Abaco, an English island. Forced by the brig Ann which arrived at that port on Tues to obey, the crew set sail and arrived at Nassau, day. No political intelligence of importance has N. P. on the 9th ult.

essel by the Governor of New Providence, at the prohibited. equest of the English Consul, to prevent the slaves from going ashore; and upon an investigation, nineteen slaves were identified as having paricipated in the murder. These were placed in confinement until further orders, the Governor re-

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—This document, which we receive this of the Sauta Fe Expedition was cut off by the Mex-morning, is very long and elaborate. It occupies Florida. Being informed by the Speaker that this morning, is very long and elaborate. It occupies was not receivable, he requested the Clerk to file above seven columns of the Intelligencer, and TNDIANA.—The Legislature assembled on Mon. on the petition 'not received under the rules of the gives a full and detailed account of the condition er replied that there was no rule requiring this. - say but little concerning it to-day; we shall merely

of his constituents were rejected from this House. The Secretary recommends an increase of the while all petitions coming from south of the line- vessels employed in suppressing the slave trade on that ill-fated line-(Mason & Dixon's)-were re- the Coast of Africa,-the revision of the laws and ceived. He came from that portion of the country whose rights were suppressed by the rejection | the Navy Department by increasing the number of of petitions. He did hope, after three decisions clerks and in other ways, and the rapid increase of Nicholas Biddle was argued yesterday in the Court of the House against the 21st rule. He was here | the Navy as fast its means will admit. With refer- of General Sessions in Philadelphia by John M ence to this latter recommendation we make from Read, Esq. his counsel. Mr. Cowperthwaite did

A war between the United States and any con siderable maritime Power would not be conducted at this day as it would have been even twenty years It would be a war of incursions, siming at structed to report a resolution rescinding the 21st revolution. The first blow would be struck at us shrough our institutions. No nation, it is presumed. anti-Abolitionists, who had listened to the 'venerable gardeman, anticipating no doubt, the pursuance of his favorus course are not on the sought, in a fair contest of arms upon our soul statement in the learning of the best remedy from the course are the best remedy from the course and colds now in use. Children cry for them, and arraying what are upon of his favorus course are not on the course of divines, lawyer and the course of divines, la arraying what are supposed to be the hostile ele-ments of our social system against one another.-An enemy so disposed, and free to land upon any part of our soil which might promise success to his enterprise, would be armed with a four-fold power of annoyance. Of the ultimate result of uch incursions, we have no reason to be afraid: but, even in the best event, war upon our own set would be the more expensive, the more embarransing, and the more horrible in its effects, by compelling us at the same time to oppose an enemy in the field and to guard against attempts to subvert our social systems.

Heretofore we have found in the shallowness many of our waters security, to a certain extent, against invasion by sea. So long as mailtime wars were conducted in vessels of large size and great draught we had little to apprehend fromthem except at a few points, and these were sus-ceptible of adequate defence on land. But this se-curity can no longer be relied on. The application of steam power to vessels of war, and the improvemeats which have recently been made in artiflery. are destined to change the whole system of maritime war. Steamboats of light draught, and which may easily be transported across the ocean in vessels of a larger class, may invade us at almost any point of our extended coast, may penetrate the interior through our shallow rivers, and thus expose with which these movements could be made, the facility with which they could change the point of laid over till to-morrow, for reference to the Select attack, would enable an enemy, with a comparatively small force, to harrass our whole seaboard, The rules of the last Session of the 26th Con- and to carry all the horrors of war into the secure retreats of our people. The effect of these incursions would be terrible everywhere, but in the

It is obvious that a war thus conducted must be successful to a very great extent, in spite of all the Thursday last has since been laid on the table, by defences on land which we could contrive. Nothing less than the conversion of half our country into military garrison could protect us against it. Such is the exposed condition of our country, such is the character of our institutions, and such the position of our people, that a population of twice our present number, under the best possible military orombined Powers of the world could not subdue us, even a secondary naval Power could avoid our and defences, set our armies at defiance, and pro secute against us a war intolerably harrassing and

disustrous. The single question, then, which we have to decide, in reference to this subject, is, where and by whom shall those battles be fought, which may hereafter become necessary in defence of our property, our institutions, our honor, and our lives Shall we meet the enemy upon the ocean, with men trained and disciplized for the contest, or sufmadge, Choate and Buchanan, and the Committee | fer him to land upon our shores, trusting to a scaton Finance, of Messrs. Evans, Mangum, Bayard, tered and harassed people to expel him from their farms and their firesides! This question admits of but one answer. But it is worse than idle to suppose that all those high interests to which I have alluded can be adequately protected present naval force. Four thousand miles of exered through the most distant seas, and a domestic trade exposed alike upon the ocean and upor our interior waters, are, in effect, surrendered to the enemy, when they are entrusted to the protecion of some twenty ships in commission.

If these views be not altogether deceptive, the policy of increasing our Navy, without further defushionable music was satirized with point and ef- States; by Mr. Peirce—to provide for invalid lay, is obvious. How far it shall be increased, the isdom of Congress will decide. Looking to it as the chief, if not the only adequate defence of our country against those wars of incursion from which so much evil is to be appreheaded, I respectfully suggest that we cannot safely stop short of half the naval force of the strongest maritime Power in the world. Our policy is peace, and we do not propose to ourselves a war of aggression in any case except so far as may be necessary as a me Mr. Mangum introduced the resolution of which defence. It is not probable that any nation could its whole naval force, to attack us upen our own coast; so that, after deducting such part of our force as we could not employ at all, and such part as we should be compelled to employ elsewhere, we might reasonably hope to repel from our shores any maritime Power, with only half its force in ships. With less than this, our fleets would serve only to swell the triumphs and feed the cupidity of our enemy. It is better to have none at all than to have less than enough. I am aware that this great increase of our naval power cannot be effected in any short time. I propose it only as the object at this evening in the College in Crosby at. The Exercises which our policy ought to aim, and towards the will consist of a Lecture by George Gifford, Esq a debate on the following question. "Ought the Study of the attainment of which your measures ought to be steadily directed. An annual appropriation, as liberal as the means of the Treasury will in a few years accomplish all that is desirable.

The Secretary thinks that no new line of battleships are needed, but recommends a large addition to our frigates of the first class. He urges also the establishment of higher grades in the service, and the creation of the rank of Admiral. The Marine Corps, he thinks, should also be inreased. He suggests the propriety of establishng a Naval School-of revising the laws for the government of the Marine Corps, and asks appropriations to support the Squadrons.

The Navy of the United States is composed of leven ships of the line-fifteen frigates of the first lass-two frigates of the second class-eighteen sloops of war-two brigs and four schooners-four steamers—besides three store ships, three vessels sed as receiving vessels, and five small schooners.

We shall refer to the report again to-morrow. IP A man named James Griffin lost his life on Tuesday at Baltimore by falling over a precipice

FROM RIO JANEIRO. - Dates to the 6th ult. from been published. Business is dull, through the Seats will be reserved for Ludies On landing, a guard was placed on board the scarcity of money. Flour at Buenos Ayres is still

business is now carried on in the article of Immense beds of it are found in the Texas Salt West, and precured with no other trouble than carrying it away.

All the Texas papers proclaim their disbelief is jusing to send them to America. The remainder the latest rumor relative to the Santa Fe Expedition. Our private correspondent writes as fol-

There is a rumor affoat that the advance guard The report of their safe it is not believed by any. arrival and peaceable reception, as reported by Montersy papers, is most likely the truth. hope and expect to hear something definite from them in a few days.

Our Congress is doing but little at present, pr. hably waiting the inauguration recommendation of the new President. A bill has passed one of the new President. A bill has passed one or two readings in the House to recall or stop the Navy from uniting with Yucatan against the Mex Navy from uniting water cans, but I hope and believe it will not become [N. O. Pic,

The motion to quash the indictment against not appear when called upon, and the Court di rested a Bench warrant to be served upon him.

extremely pleasant to take, and are very easily adminis-tered to children.

"Oh" My poor head?" exclaims the dyspeptic, and the

"Oh My peor head!" exclaims the dyspeptic, and the nervous man, when his head seems bursting with pain and the bottle of Harthborn and Rachael's small fail to give relief. Try the great and only remedy. Ladies and Gent'emen.—Sherman's Headache Lozenges.

Byer Acht.—I cannot sleep, I cannot eat well, nor stand suright, send Mr. A. and Mr. B. and many others. 'Oh dear what a pain,' exclaim a dozen, more. Go at once, gentlemen, and provide yourselves with Sherman's Peor Man's Plaster, and lo ! all your pain is gone.

Man's Plaster, and lot all your pain is gone.

If I from the Bostou Courser I — We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Constock & Co, the Agents for Ordridge's Baim of Columbia, have depatirs to sell that stricts in Bostou and elswhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her phremological dovelopements, which considering that they betokened a most anniable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Neverthelesshe mourned the less of locks that she had word, and after a year's fruitless resort to inscalled restoratives, pitrchised seme months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Baim, and she has now ring rets in rich profusor, glossy, and after a year's fruitless resort to inscalled restoratives, pitrchised seme months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Baim, and she has now ring rets in rich profusor, glossy, and or a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, pitrchised seme months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Baim, and she has now ring rets in rich profusor, glossy, and a raven darkness. We are not punk = none of the commodity has been rent to un, and, indend, we do not what any, for though a were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now though its virtue, har enough, and of a passable quality, of our own.

We advise our readers to preser this Baim at 71 Maden Lane, the only place as here it can be built, as we have known several similar institutes in this only.

My desired their Horshound Candy to the public and mirrated its value, many people laughed at the idea of Candy as a medicine. Well, what his been the result—Why, the public have become convioced that it is not absolutely necessary to have a medicine nauseous to do good. This old-fashioned doctrine is exploded. For Coughs, Colds and complaints of the Lungs, there is nothing like Pease's Can'y. Call at 45 Division-street. Sold by most of the respectable grocers in the city.

The Piles.—The price, \$1, is refuseded to any per son who will use a bottle of Hay's Limiment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive terms, and the only true to be found at 71 Maiden Lune.

WRITING SUIDE .-- If you are a poor writer, the Guide is a perfect self-instructor, and will make you perfect in the art at your residence or respective place of business For sale at 236 Broadway.

For sale at 236 Broadway.

LT THE LUNGS —Coughs and colds should not be neglected. They lead to Consumption. COVERTS BALM OF LIFE is the saf at and most sure remedy. See the following, from among numerons others:—

From the Rev. D. Moore—In 1825 my lungs became se-

riously diseased, and continued so for nearly fourtee, years, and about six morths since I was attacked with . which occasioned me much pain an chronic broughins, which occasioned me much pain and distress attended by difficult breathing, and pains in various parts of the chest. In March last, I purchased a bottle of Rev. I. Covert's Bales of Life, and the effect has been, that my breathing is about as free as before I was taken, my chronic procedults nearly if not sliegether cured, and the pains of the clest have subsided. I have great confidence in the Balm of Life, and think it a good and safe medicine.

Airclius, N. Y. Aug. 21, 1839.

For sale at the two principal offices, 131 Nassau, and

Aurelius, N. Y. Aug. 21, 1839.

For sale at the two principal offices, 131 Nassau, and 126 Fulton streets; also, 132 Water street, 110 Broadway, 10 Astor House, 71 Madon Lane, 79 and 100 Fulton street, 77 E. st Broadway, 634 and 771 Broadway, 247 Hadstreet, 63; 140 and 188 Rovery, 89 Dicision street.

and Candy is a desirable ew pence, in a pended, too IF Mistorical Society Lectures-DOCTOR

SPARKS will deliver the Seventh Lecture of his Course. at the Taberacle, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 16 mmencing at half past 7 o'clock.

Subject-The Naval Operations of the Revolution. Tickets at the door. Single evening, 23 cents. d16 It

If Blechanics' Institute.-The annual meeting for the election of Officers and Directors of this Insti-tute, will be held at the Rooms, City Hall, on Thursday ening, the 16th inst., communing at 75 o'clock. N. H.—Agreebly to a Resolution of the Institute, adopted on the 7th mat, the names of those members, who, on the 1st day of January next, shall be in arrears for more than bree years' dues, shall b

Il be tricken from the books. PETER WEMMELL, Rec. Sec. IF Lecture at the Repository of the American Institute-THURSDAY, Dec 18th, at ialf part 7 o'clock, P. M - Subject - The Progress of the Seful Arts; by Professor POTTER, of Union College

The acquisitions and sound sense of this accomplished tleman and eminent scholar will ensure a great lecture The amonubing rapporty of modern improves the automining rape by of modern improvements open a field full of interest on the subject selected. Tickets, ad-suiting a gentleman with ladies, 25 cants to be had at the Repository. Tickets for the admission of members, gra-tis, may be obtained at the same place. The "Home Lesgue" postponed to 22d inst. (2) d16.1

Brooklyn Mamilton Literary Association Lectures - The Fourth Lecture of the ation Lectures - The Fourth Lecture of the urse will be delivered in the Lecture Room of the Ly-im, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, by Samuel G. Good -The Power and Responsibility of the Press. E TERRY, Ca. Lec. Co

IT Franklin Lycenm .- The Lyceum will mee atin and Greek Languages to be required in a College W. W. GALLAER, Secretary-

199 Broadway, between Fulton and Doy-streets, will be found all the Eoglish and American Annuals, beautiful Oxford Bibles, Prayer Books, and a great variety of other Sooks suited to the season, for all ages.

J. P. H. designs, by variety and prices, to please all who may favor him with their patronage. (2) d16 3teod

Mr. John P. Haven's Bookstore, No

who may favor him with their partons at the Second Coming of Christ.—Discussion of this subject THIS EVENING, at the Hall No. 187 Bowery, a little above Delancy-stress, by the New York Moral and Religious Lyceum. The Public are invited to at tend.

(2)

Il Backgaminon Boards of superior quality with men and cases complete, at very low prices, at Chap man's 'Magic Strop' Manwfactory, 192 Willam street.— Also, Razors in plain handles, warranted, at \$1 each (2) IF Chapman's Tablet Strop is of four side

each of different sharpening properties, communicing with a powerful hone and finishing upon merely the cafek of the finest texture, from 75 cents to \$1.50 each. W. rinted to please or the money returned. Made a CREAPEST CASH TAILOR YET.

IT Peter V. Husted, No. 1 Chatham square, com er of Chatham street, makes Clothes to order in the neaest style, 10 per cent, cheaper than the cheapest cas Tailor in this city. A good fit in all cases warranted.

Prof. POTTER will lecture before the Am ican Institute this evening on "The Progress of the Useful Arts." The subject is one of univerinterest, and the ability of the Lecturer well knows

Poor Picking -The dwelling houses of Gen Shainbire, John Potts, John Rinewalt, Thomas LATER FROM TEXAS .- It seems that quite as Rapp and Jacob Shelley, and the store of Da-& Schrack, all of them in or near Norristown, P. were entered by robbers on the 7th and 8th last All the scoundrels got were a few coats, a few spoons, a couple of pies and a bottle of brands

DEATH AT THE BRIDAL .- The Steubenville, (6) Herald says that Mrs. Ann Pittinger, daughter a Mr. Robert Mills, of Jefferson County, was sensed with an epileptic fit on the 26th ult. while is on horseback, which caused her immediate dear She had only been married the day before, and wa going to the residence of her husband, in Brooks County, Va. with a party of his friends

field Sun, that an Irishman named Granger c wakeman on the Western Railroad, while on & top of one of the freight cars adjusting the kstring, came in contact with a bridge, near a burying ground in Pittsfield, and was inkilled.

STORM -Lake Michigan was swept on the "in by one of the severest gales experienced for sev rul years. Great damage was sustained by the shipping. Ten vessels, the names of

II The large barns and other cultimoses of H in the 13th. Loss \$2 000. The corporater's she of Menzies Sweet was also burned. Loss \$1.50 to \$2,000: insured for \$750.

The barn of a Mr. Hopkins at Naugautus Conn., was burned on the 7th with fifteen tens hav and two horses.

FROM JAMAICA.-We have received Kingsten Jamaica, papers to the 16th ult. The cast im light-house, sent out from England, was about e erected on the Eastern extremity of the Island at Morant Point. The Journal of the 13t tains the following: A large number of Africa Immigrants may shortly be expected here. A rangements have been made that four ve sels should proceed to Serra Lcone.

BOWERY AMERITMEATRE.—Another change of perform mees takes where this evening. The bill put forth for is night-win its an an issual diversity of brilliant carcier, of almost vevy description appertaining to the meaning the school of equipments of rull houses attend here.

In Democratic Whig General Committee Resolved First the Democratic Wast Electors of the

try of New York he recommended to meet in their reing, Cità Describer instant, a faille per 7 octors to or live Delegates from each Wars, to comp nocratic. Whig General Committee for the encount year

nocratic Wing General Committee for the enoughy year.

1st Ward, Tippecanoe House Boord at.

21 Second Ward Hord, 57 Nassan at.

31 Forth River Conce House, Washington at.

4th She speare, Denne and William ata.

5th Marion House, 165 West Broadway.

6th Monroe Hall, corner Cestre and Pearl ats.

7th Frankin Hotel, cor. Cherry and Rutgers ats.

8th Tivoli Saloon, late Richmond Hill.

9th Northern Exchange, Blencker at.

Columbian Hall, Grand at.

1th sa shall be designated by the Ward Committee.

4th do, do, do,

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Elementario House, 5 Sheriff st.

Broadway House, cernar Grand st.

Constitution Hall, Broadway

Hz-tlon's, 6th avenue and 17th st.

Henry Clay House, avenue A and 1st st. Resolved. That it be recommended to the Electors's

re organize the Ward Committees for the ensuing year, Resolved. That the Delegates so elected to the Demo cratic Whig General Committee for 1842, he requested

to meet at the Breadway House, on Tuesday, 4th January next, at haif past 7 o'clock, P. M. SAM'L G. RAYMOND, Chairman

H. C. WESTERVELT, Sec's.

Leeches-Leeches-Just received a lot of health Leeches, of good size and apply quick. For sale by the hundred or dozen, or applies, by DAVID SANOR & Ca Apothe caries and Chemists, 77 East Broadway, corased Market Arrest, 2) dis 2° Market-street.

D' Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Pear's, ad all the most precious and costly germs, are initiated to such perfection that but very few annitiated parsons can postively tell a paste broach or a ring from a dramond, the real peer from the initiation, or German silver from the genuine, but put them into the bands of the commont. how soon the delusion vanishes when he effirms they are but vile and have initiations. So it is with the most valuable (aventions as well as stones and motifa. None but the most valuable in value are initiated in anovarance, and t is with the most valuable of all inventions, see contracted Metallic Razor Tablet of GEO, SAUNDERS, ICS Stondway, that has been the target for imitation for the act 25 years. (2) d16 1t°

LF Surtouts, Clonks, &c.-A large assertment beaver and milled Cloths, for Surtouts and Winter of beaver as d milled Cloths, for Surtouts and Winter Frocks. Also, Clock Cloths, received and will be made up to order, at the Emportum of Cheap Garments, at

The style and finish of garments will be found to comwith any horse in the trade, WM. T. JENNINGS, 228 Broadway, American Hotel A good assortment of the above Garments constantly a hand. (2) m24 lmis

IT M. Hulse, 122 Grand-st. near Broadway

in conformity with his annual practice, will offer his whole stock of Dry Goods, till the list of January, at cost. As his stock has been hought at auction great hirgains can be had. On hand, Silks, Mericees, Mouvelin de Laines, Gingoane, Calinces Flannels, Muslins, and every article usually kept by the craft.

(2) ET Particular Notice.-Those persons having

furniture of any description to dispose of, or who are breaking up house-keeping, will find a ready sale for any portion or all of their goods, by sending their address, or calling upon the subscriber. Goods to any amount pur-mased of im (2) F. COLTON, 197 Chatham streat. IT Notice.—There will be a sale of useful articles in the Lecture Room of the Second Avenue Church, et the 15th and 16th inst, commencing each day at 3 o'clock, P. M., and continuing through the day and evening. The avails are to be applied to the support of the Gospel is

P. M., and continuing through an avails are to be applied to the support of the Go-pal is the above named Courch. Should the weather be safe above named though. Should the first pleasant favorable, the sale will be postponed to the first pleasant of 52. If The Young Choir, or School Singing Book

original and selected, by Wm. B. Bradbury, and C W. Sanders. The attention of Teachers is particularly remested to the following notices, just received by the pab New-York, October 25, 1841.

Messra, Dayron & Saxron-Gentlemon-I have exam ned your valuable little musical publication," The Young Choir," and feel gravified to be able to express my recen-

ditional approbation of the same. It is just the thing wanted for juvenile classes; and I hope it may be widely and extensively patronized. and extensively patronized.

I am respectfully yours,
Late vocal Leader of the N. Y. Sacred Music Society.

Messrs. Dayton & Saxron — I have received the copy
of: The Young Choir, by W. B. Bradbury and C. W.
Sanders, and I have examined it thoroughly and with
great pleasure. The imuse is chaste and simple, two great
excellenties in a musical work. The strangement is well
designed and excepted, and I know of no work of the knot
better calculated to do good. The work also continue
amongly of the "Elements of rause," to answer all purpoess for youth.

es for youth

I doubt not but it will afford satisfaction to achoo's for
children and youth, and I kope it will obtain a general use.

C. P. SMITH, May or of Brookly a. October 20, 1841.

October 20, 1841.

D. & S. also publish a New Collection of Instrumental Music, consisting of Solos, Duets and Trios, for the Flute, Violia and Violineallo, from the works of Beethoven Mozart. Haydo, Be lini. Washs Strauss, and other eminent somposers; to which are added brief instructions for each instrument.

Also in press—"The Northern Harp," consisting of original, sacred, and moral sougs, adapted to the most popular meledies, for the Pisno-forte and Guitar. By Birs. Mary S. B. Dana, suther of "The Southern Harp"

Mary S. B. Dana, Suther of "The Southern Harp"

DATTON & SAXTON,

21 Nassau-street, orner Fallois.

n16 (2) 91 Nassau-street, corner Fulton-